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MEMORANDUM REPORT
(7-1-50)

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

0326

ORIGIN: [illegible] OFFICE: Dallas FILE NO. CO-2-34,030

TYPE OF CASE	STATUS	TITLE OR CAPTION
Protective Research	Continued	Assassination of President Kennedy, Dallas, Texas
INVESTIGATION MADE AT: Dallas & Fort Worth, Texas	PERIOD COVERED: December 2 - 11, 1963	
INVESTIGATION MADE BY: SAs Charles Miller, Edward Moore, Talmadge Bailey, Roger Warner & William Carter		

DETAILS

° Interviews with Russian associates of Oswalds in Dallas & Fort Worth showed no knowledge of assassination plot.

Known Russian associates of Lee Harvey Oswald and his wife were personally interviewed in regards to their relationship. Nothing was developed to indicate the persons contacted had any knowledge of the assassination plot.

George de Mohrenschildt, a Russian who is reported to have maintained a close relationship with Oswald, is presently residing in [illegible] in [illegible], Haiti. The matter of an interview with de Mohrenschildt is ref[illegible] Chief's Office for determination.

DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION

Reference is made to previous reports.

On December 2, 1963, it was ascertained that Alex Kleinlerer (name found on piece of paper in wallet of Lee Oswald) is a foreign representative for [illegible] Industries, a plastics production company located at 3000 [illegible] Road, Fort Worth, Texas.

Mr. Kleinlerer was personally interviewed at his place of employment December 3, 1963, by SA Charles Miller and the reporting agent. He stated he resides at [illegible] [illegible] Street, telephone [illegible] 2-0585, Fort Worth. He is 40 years of age and single. He claims to have been born in Poland of Polish parents, both of them died in German concentration camps during World War II. He was confined to Buchenwald until 1945 when he was liberated by General Patton's forces. He immediately moved to Czechoslovakia and then to France. From France he came to the United States in May 1950 and

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i[illegible] of Soviet occupation [illegible]. He returned to France [illegible] November 1956, and made a [illegible] representative [illegible] in July or August 1957. [illegible] this country for a couple of [illegible] duration [illegible]. He then returned to this country in June 1958 and became a naturalized citizen in May 1963. Because of his ability to speak a number of European languages, Mr. Kleinlerer has become associated with numerous foreign [illegible], Mr. Kleinlerer [illegible] in the Fort Worth-Dallas area. These include Anna [illegible], George Bouhe, George de Mohrenschildt, Peter Gregory, Mrs. Max Clark, and Mrs. Elena Hall.

Mr. Kleinlerer stated he was very much in love with Mrs. Hall during 1962, who was then divorced from her husband. He recalls that one Sunday morning which he believes was in September 1962, he was working in Mrs. Hall's garage at 4760 Trail Lake Drive, Fort Worth, building wooden baffles for stereo speakers, George Bouhe drove up in his automobile with Lee Oswald, his wife and child. During this approximate 45 minutes visit, Mr. Bouhe inquired of Mrs. Hall about Marina's dental problems, Mrs. Hall being a dental technician. Mr. Kleinlerer met the Oswalds on this occasion for the first time and stated that Lee was almost totally uncommunicative.

Mrs. Hall was injured in an automobile accident in Fort Worth in 1962 while Marina and the child were residing at her home. Later, after being released from the hospital and after having spent a few days at home, Mrs. Hall on October 31, 1962, departed Fort Worth for Garden City, New York, to visit friends. Mr. Kleinlerer stated that while Mrs. Hall was in the hospital and in New York, he frequently called on Marina during his lunch period to determine her needs and her welfare. He stated that the group of friends with which he was socially acquainted [illegible] had genuine pity for Marina and the child, but none of them cared for Lee because of his political philosophy and lack of interest in anything else. He stated he only saw Lee Oswald when he accompanied Mrs. Hall to take clothes for Mrs. Oswald or the child and has the impression that both Lee and Marina were professional bums. He stated he made remarks to this effect to Mrs. Hall, but Mrs. Hall and other women in their social group felt that Marina needed help since she was without clothes and the child slept on the floor. He last saw the Oswalds about the first of November 1962.

Mr. Kleinlerer stated he saw Lee Oswald on one occasion at 4760 Trail Lake Drive, Fort Worth, when he visited the address during Mrs. Hall's absence to determine the needs of Marina and the child. During this visit, Lee observed that the zipper on his wife's skirt was not completely closed, and he took her into another room where he hit her a number of times. The only other time Mr. Kleinlerer saw Lee was on one or two occasions when he accompanied Mrs. Hall when she took clothing and other articles to Marina and the child at 2703 Mercedes, Fort Worth.

He stated Mrs. Hall left Fort Worth October 31, 1962, to visit friends in New York; that Marina and the child stayed until November 5 or 12, 1962, when Marina telephoned him and said they were joining Lee at Dallas. Mr.

Kleinlerer stated Alex, surname unknown (husband was then a taxi driver at Dallas) moved Marina and the child. Alex is believed to be the daughter of George de Mohrenschildt.

Mr. Kleinlerer has not seen the Oswalds since they left Fort Worth.

On December 7, 1963, accompanied by SA Edward Moore, the reporting agent personally interviewed Mrs. Katherine Ford (white, female, 37, 5-7½, 125, dark brown hair, brown eyes) at her residence, 14057 Brookcrest, Dallas, Texas. Mrs. Ford was born Ekaterina [illegible] in [illegible], U.S.S.R., and lived there until the age of 17, at which time the Germans took her from Russia and placed her in a concentration camp. Her mother, Maria [illegible], and some sisters still reside in this Russian community. Mrs. Ford said she met and married an American GI by the name of Stanley Shotnicki, and in 1946 they came to the United States and settled in his hometown of Dallas. Mrs. Ford stated that she divorced Stanley Shotnicki in 1960. Mr. Shotnicki lives at [illegible] N. Fitzhugh, Dallas, TA 7-[illegible], and operates a real estate office at [illegible] N. Henderson, Dallas. Mrs. Ford became a United States citizen February 1, 1952, while she was still married to Stanley Shotnicki.

Some of the people in this city of Russian extraction remain in close contact, and it was through her Russian friends she met the Oswalds. She said one of her Russian friends, Paul Gregory, had met Oswald in the Fort Worth Library and had asked him and his wife to meet some of the other Russians living here. Mrs. Ford said she first met the Oswalds at a party given in the home of Mrs. Anna Meller. Another Russian, George A. Bouhe, 4740 Homer, Dallas, TA 7-[illegible], thought they should try to help the Oswalds because Lee was out of a job and the baby needed clothes, a bed, etc. Mrs. Ford said that of all the Russians who had contact with Marina, George Bouhe seemed to be closest to her. He had gained her confidence and Marina would call him about her problems. Bouhe told Mrs. Ford that he had spent about $[illegible] on things for Marina and the baby. Mrs. Ford said Lee Oswald did not want gifts and he resented the help everyone gave Marina and the baby. Mrs. Ford said she always thought Oswald was a "nut" because he seemed to blame others for his own problems. She stated Oswald was extremely independent.

Marina had called George Bouhe and said Lee had beaten her and she wanted to leave him. Apparently someone picked Marina up from their apartment at 602 Elsbeth Street, and took her and the baby to Anna Meller's. It was later established that Marina took a taxi to Mrs. Meller's home.

Mrs. Ford recalls Marina came to Anna Meller's home the last week in October 1962. Mrs. Meller called Mrs. Ford and asked if she could keep Marina and the baby because the Meller apartment was too small. Mrs. Ford agreed to keep them and Marina and her daughter arrived at the Ford's the [illegible] week in November and remained one week. At the end of the week, some other friends, Frank and Anna Ray, took Marina and the baby into their home.

The day after Marina moved in with the Rays, Lee came to see Marina and talked her into returning home with him. Mrs. Ford said she did not see the Oswalds again until Christmas when they came to a party she was giving for her Russian friends. Mrs. Ford said she never saw either Marina or Lee again after December 1962. She said she usually heard of the Oswalds movements through her friends. In the spring of 1963, a friend Lydia Dymitruk told her Marina said they were moving to New Orleans.

Lee or Marina never talked about politics in the presence of Mrs. Ford. She said it was uncommon for politics to be discussed at any of the gatherings, but Lee frequently mentioned his life in Russia, and indicated he would like to return to that country. Mrs. Ford said she and her friends did not like Lee's preference of Russia over the United States, and George Bouhe had been to the Oswald apartment and seen several Communist writings. For this reason her friends decided to stay away from the Oswalds. A Russian by the name of George de Mohrenschildt continued his companionship with Lee Oswald, and Mrs. Ford said that George and Lee were quite friendly. Mrs. Ford says that in her opinion de Mohrenschildt is sympathetic to the Communist belief. She stated she formed this opinion from de Mohrenschildt's attitude and his conversations in reference to laws in this country. She said Lee Oswald had a similar philosophy and this probably accounts for his close relationship with de Mohrenschildt. Mrs. Ford said de Mohrenschildt had left for Port au Prince, Haiti in the summer of 1963 to visit the President of Haiti. They are reported to be good friends and de Mohrenschildt is over there looking for oil on behalf of the President. She said she thought de Mohrenschildt may have worked for the United States Government at one time.

When asked if she knew Mrs. Ruth Paine, that Marina lived with briefly, Mrs. Ford stated she did not know Ruth Paine personally and the first she heard of her was when she read Mrs. Paine's name in the newspaper. This was after the assassination and she called Mrs. Paine in an effort to contact Marina and offer help to her and the children.

George de Mohrenschildt is a geologist and is described as follows: White, male, [illegible], 6'1", [illegible], light brown hair, fair complexion, gray or blue eyes. He has a brother who is a professor of Language at Dartmouth College.

Mr. Samuel Ballen, 6715 [illegible], Dallas, Texas, friend of George de Mohrenschildt, was contacted by telephone and he said he last heard from George de Mohrenschildt about the middle of November and he indicated he was still in Haiti. Mr. Ballen furnished the following address for de Mohrenschildt: c/o U. S. Embassy, Port au Prince, Haiti.

On December 7, 1963, accompanied by [illegible], the reporting agent interviewed George A. Bouhe at his apartment at 4740 Homer, Dallas, Texas, TA 7-[illegible]. Mr. Bouhe was born in Russia and came to the United States in 1924. He moved to Dallas in 1939, and has lived here until the present. Mr. Bouhe is described as White, male, 69, 5'[illegible]", [illegible], top of head bald with gray sides, wears glasses, and is a retired accountant.

Mr. Bouhe stated that his first contact with the Oswalds was on Saturday, August 25, 1962, at a dinner party given at the home of Peter Gregory in Fort Worth. Present at this party were Mr. and Mrs. Gregory, their son Paul, Mrs. Anna Meller, and the Oswalds. Paul Gregory picked the Oswalds up at their apartment and brought them to the party. Mr. Bouhe said he was interested in the Old Country and that he talked at length with Marina Oswald about living conditions in Russia. He said he and Marina spoke in their native tongue of Russian because Marina could not speak English. Mr. Bouhe said that Lee Oswald was very quite, sultry, and stayed to himself during most of the evening. When Lee spoke he appeared to be doing so only to be polite. When Lee entered in the conversation he spoke with favor toward the Russian way of life, and Mr. Bouhe said that in his opinion Lee Oswald was sympathetic toward Communist beliefs. Mr. Bouhe recalled that Oswald had once remarked how well he liked the duck hunting in Russia. In previous reports it has been mentioned that Lee Oswald belonged to a hunt club in Russia when he lived there.

Mr. Bouhe said that in his conversations with Lee Harvey Oswald they never discussed the political situation in either Russia or the United States. Mr. Bouhe said that after he visited the Oswald apartment and saw Communist literature he was reluctant to engage in any political discussion with Lee. Mr. Bouhe said once he got the feeling that Oswald wanted to engage him in "mental acrobatics," but he avoided any such debate. He explained that occasionally Oswald would ask a question and seemed to wait in anxiety for an answer so he could argue the point. Bouhe said he never fell for the trap.

On one visit he said Oswald did not seem to welcome him and as Bouhe talked with Marina, Lee sat by himself and read Karl Marx writings. Mr. Bouhe said he visited the Oswalds three weekends on Saturday afternoons in September and October of 1962. At the time of these visits the Oswalds were living on [illegible] Street in the Oak Cliff section of Dallas. Mr. Bouhe said he was always accompanied by a Russian friend on the visits and they would take things for the baby and Marina. Oswald would have very little to say during the visits and when he spoke it was with a sarcastic tone of voice. On the first visit Mr. Bouhe observed that the baby had no bed and slept on the floor. The next visit Bouhe brought a baby bed, baby clothes, and clothes for Marina. He purchased these articles himself, and he also bought food for Marina and the baby. On previous visits he had noticed that the baby was without milk and there was little food in the house. Mr. Bouhe said his only motive for the gifts was the satisfaction of helping a mother and baby that were in genuine need. Oswald was indifferent toward the gifts and left the impression he didn't appreciate the consideration.

Mr. Bouhe said that on one of his brief conversations with Oswald, Lee spoke with defiance and bitterness because he couldn't get a steady job in this country. Mr. Bouhe suggested Lee attend a school of his choice and study in an effort to improve his ability.

Mr. Bouhe said his Russian friends became suspicious of the Oswalds after observing Lee's attitude toward them, and after seeing the Communist literature he displayed in his apartment. Bouhe said he and his friends couldn't understand how Lee and Marina were able to secure permission to leave Russia so easily. Bouhe said this fact caused concern mostly among those who hadn't been away from Communism very long, and they may have thought that the Oswalds were sent here to spy on them. In the interview with Mrs. [illegible], which is set out later in this report, she said they didn't like Oswald, but instead they each spent years struggling for their freedom and they resented associating with an individual who had renounced his own freedom for Communism.

Mr. Bouhe said that occasionally Marina would call Mrs. Meller when she was having trouble with Lee, and Mrs. Meller would call Mr. Bouhe about Marina's problems. Marina once called Mrs. Meller and told her that Lee had beaten her up so she had run off with the baby. She had called from a phone booth and didn't have any more money, therefore, Mrs. Meller advised Marina to take a taxi to her apartment and she would pay the fare. Marina went to Mrs. Meller's and stayed a few days. Mr. Bouhe said Marina then moved to Mrs. Katherine Ford's and spent one week. Frank and Anna Ray offered to assist the others in keeping Marina and after the week at Ford's, Marina was brought to the Rays to stay. Mr. Bouhe said he moved Marina from Mrs. Meller's to Mrs. Ford's and Frank Ray took her from Ford's to his home.

Mr. Bouhe stated that he was surprised that Oswald was capable of such an act as the assassination of President Kennedy. Mr. Bouhe said the only violence he could associate with Oswald was the many times Oswald allegedly beat his wife Marina.

Mr. Bouhe said that he and the majority of his Russian friends had given up on the Oswalds primarily due to Lee's attitude toward them and his apparent love for Communist literature. Shortly thereafter another Russian friend, George de Mohrenschildt came to see Bouhe and criticized Bouhe and the others for deserting the Oswalds. Mr. Bouhe said that de Mohrenschildt was closer to Oswald than anyone else, and that he talked to Lee more than others. According to Bouhe, de Mohrenschildt was critical of some United States laws relating to foreign born citizens and that he was the type that would have more in common with Oswald than the others. Mr. Bouhe described de Mohrenschildt as an adventurous sort of person who was rebellious and loved thrills and excitement. Mr. Bouhe said he thought de Mohrenschildt found this excitement in Oswald's radical and rebellious attitude.

Mr. Bouhe said he didn't see the Oswalds again until December 28, 1962, when he met them at a Christmas party given by Mrs. Katherine Ford at her home in Dallas. The Oswalds came to the party with the de Mohrenschildts. Although the rest of the Russian group had stopped seeing the Oswalds, George de Mohrenschildt continued his friendship with Lee. Mr. Bouhe said he understood that Mrs. Ford did not invite the Oswalds to the Christmas party, but the de Mohrenschildts brought them as their guests. This was Mr. Bouhe's last contact with the Oswald family.

Mr. Bouhe said that in his opinion Lee Harvey Oswald was a rebel against society in general. He said that from his association with Oswald he got the impression he was against all rules and regulations of society. Bouhe said Oswald seemed to think society owed him something for nothing.

Mr. Bouhe stated that he and his Russian friends had only a charitable interest in the Oswalds, primarily because Marina is Russian and needed help for herself and the baby. Mr. Bouhe said it is a common practice for the people of Russian descent to aid newcomers to this city from their foreign land.

On December 9, 1963, accompanied by SA Maurice Miller, the reporting agent interviewed Mrs. Frank H. Ray at her home 4524 Alta Vista Lane, Dallas, Texas. Mrs. Ray was born Valentina Anna [illegible] in Voroshilovsk, U.S.S.R. in [illegible], lived there until May 1942, when German soldiers took her to Germany and she was placed in a concentration camp. After the war was over she met and married an Army Officer named Henry [illegible]. They came to the United States in July 1946, and lived in St. Louis, Missouri. In June 1951, she divorced Mr. [illegible] and in June 1954, she married Frank Ray and moved to Dallas. Mrs. Ray stated that there is a number of Russians living in the Dallas area, but she only sees them once or twice a year. On these occasions someone usually gives a dinner or cocktail party for their Russian friends and her attendance at these events is the extent of her contact with them. She said her associations with the other Russians was not one of close friendship but more of fellowship.

In November 1962, a friend of hers, Katya Ford, called and told her of the Oswalds and said Marina was staying with her. Marina had been at the Fords a week and Mrs. Ray offered to take Marina and the child in her home. Mr. Ray moved Marina from the Fords to his home, and on the same day Lee Oswald called wanting to come out and visit the baby. Lee later arrived by bus and visited with Marina and the child. Marina decided to return to live with Lee and Mr. Ray moved her belongings to their apartment in Oak Cliff.

Lee Oswald talked very little to the Rays during his visit in their home and the topic of his conversation was limited to talk about the baby. Mrs. Ray said she discussed the current economic conditions in Russia with Marina, but not in the presence of Lee. Mrs. Ray said that she did not actually pay much attention to Lee during his short visit to their home.

The only other meeting Mrs. Ray had with the Oswalds was about a month following their visit to her home. At this time, Mrs. Ray had collected baby clothing from her neighbors and took them to the Oswald apartment. Lee greeted her and thanked her for the clothing but did not extend a warm welcome and she only stayed a few minutes. Mrs. Ray said the last time she saw the Oswalds was at Mrs. Ford's Christmas Party in December 1962, at which time she only spoke to them briefly. About three months ago, Mrs. Ray said she gathered more clothing for the Oswald baby and called Mrs. Ford to find out where the Oswalds were living. Mrs. Ford informed her that she had heard the

Oswalds had gone to New Orleans in the Spring and as far as she knew they were still living there. Mrs. Ray has had no further contact with the Oswalds.

Mrs. Ray said that her only interest in the Oswalds was to help Marina and the child.

On December 9, 1963, accompanied by SA Maurice Miller, I interviewed Mrs. Lydia Dymitruk, described as a white female, 37, 5'5", 120, reddish-brown hair, blue eyes, resides at 35[illegible] [illegible] Street, Fort Worth, Texas, and works for Neiman-Marcus Department Store in Fort Worth. Mrs. Dymitruk said she was born in Russia and lived there until 1942 when she was 15 years old. At that time she was removed to Germany and placed in a concentration camp. After the war she remained in Europe and moved to Brussels in 1945. In 1957 she married a Russian called Dymitruk and they lived in Brussels, Belgium until 1959 at which time they came to this country and settled in Dallas, Texas.

Mrs. Dymitruk said that after living in Dallas a short time, she and her husband met other people of Russian extraction. She said she became close to only two of these individuals, George Bouhe and Anna Meller. Mrs. Dymitruk said that Bouhe had offered to help her learn English when they first met because she could not speak the language. She said Bouhe also helped her get enrolled in night courses and encouraged and aided her in finding work.

Mrs. Dymitruk said that George Bouhe once told her about Lee Oswald giving up his citizenship and going to Russia and how he married a Russian girl and they had returned to Dallas to live. Mr. Bouhe said they were in need of help and asked her if she would join other Russians in assisting them. Mrs. Dymitruk said she told Bouhe that anyone who would give up his freedom to go to Russia was stupid and did not deserve any help. Mrs. Dymitruk said she was also suspicious of Oswald because of the fact he went to Russia, married a Russian girl, and was allowed to leave the country by Soviet authorities. Mrs. Dymitruk spoke of Oswald as a traitor to freedom, and she indicated she was scared of him throughout her association with him. After she informed Bouhe of her feelings, he did not mention the Oswalds to her again.

A short time later, Mrs. Dymitruk was visiting Mrs. Anna Meller and Mrs. Meller told her the Oswalds' small child was sick and Lee would not allow her to be given medical attention. Mrs. Dymitruk said she decided to offer to help Marina for the baby's sake and she went to the Oswalds' apartment on Elsbeth Street in Dallas. She said she had never met Marina before that day, and she did not know which apartment they were in. Therefore, she had to go to the landlady and ask where the Oswalds lived. She recalled visiting with the landlady and discussing the Oswalds' problems. At the apartment, Marina told her Lee would not allow the baby to be taken to the doctor but since he was at work they would go ahead due to the baby's condition. An appointment could not be arranged until 6:00 P.M., and that afternoon Lee Oswald came home. When told they were taking the baby to the doctor, he became extremely mad. He shouted that he would take care of his own baby and he and

Marina had a loud and heated argument about the care of the child. Marina threatened to leave if he did not allow the baby to be examined by the doctor, so Lee finally consented and they went together to Parkland Hospital.

At the hospital the receptionist asked Lee to answer questions for the admission application. Mrs. Dymitruk said Oswald reluctantly answered the questions, and he lied that he was unemployed. Marina, speaking in Russian, scolded him for lying and asked him to tell the truth. According to Mrs. Dymitruk, Lee became very loud and argued at Marina and he told her he lied because he did not intend to pay for anything.

Mrs. Dymitruk stated she did not see the Oswalds again until the Spring of 1963, when she met Marina and another lady in a Fort Worth store. Marina told her she was leaving right away for New Orleans where her husband had obtained work. She has never seen Marina or Lee Oswald again.

Mrs. Dymitruk said she only met Lee Oswald the one time and they had very little to say to each other. She described Oswald as hateful and cruel for neglecting the baby. Mrs. Dymitruk said she seldom sees the other Russians in Dallas and her relationship with them is not a close one.

On December 11, 1963, with SA [illegible], I interviewed Mrs. Anna Meller, maiden name [illegible], at her home [illegible] La Vista Drive, Dallas, Texas. She is described as a white female, 54, 5-7, 140, brown hair. Her husband is named Teofil and works for Sanger-Harris Department Store in Dallas. Mrs. Meller said she was born in Russia and lived there until she was taken out by the Germans in World War II. Mrs. Meller remained in Germany and married her husband in 1950, and they came to the United States as refugees that same year. Shortly after arriving in Dallas, they met George Bouhe and he helped them get accustomed to the American way of life. They have known George Bouhe as a close friend for about 12 years.

Mrs. Meller said she first met the Oswalds at a dinner party given by Mr. and Mrs. Paul Gregory at their home in Fort Worth in August of 1962. She later went with George Bouhe to visit the Oswalds at their apartment in Dallas and while there they noticed the baby was undernourished and was sleeping on the floor. At the time, Lee Oswald was out of work and she and Mr. Bouhe decided they would assist the Oswalds in getting started. Mrs. Meller said she became suspicious of the Oswalds after she learned Lee had defected to Russia and then returned with a Russian wife to this country, and on her first visit to the Oswald apartment she observed several writings of Karl Marx. Mrs. Meller said she was scared to get involved with the Oswalds, but one of her friends said that the FBI must have checked Lee before allowing them to re-enter this country. Not being familiar with FBI procedures, Mrs. Meller said she assumed the Oswalds had been cleared and were all right. During September and October 1962, Mrs. Meller said she visited the Oswalds several times, usually with Mr. Bouhe, and occasionally would take them food and clothes for the baby. She said her only concern was for the need of Marina and the baby.

[illegible] one night in October 1962, Marina called Mrs. Meller and said Lee had [illegible] her and she wanted to come and stay with Mrs. Meller. Marina was calling from a service station and she didn't have any money, so Mrs. Meller said she told her to take a taxi to her place and she would pay the fare. Marina came to the Mellers on [illegible] and stayed until Friday night, at which time Mrs. Meller had arranged for another Russian, Katherine Ford, to pick her up and keep her for awhile. This was the last time she saw either of the Oswalds until a Christmas party at Katherine Ford's in December 1962. She [illegible] the Oswalds again after the Christmas party.

Mrs. Meller said that in all her visits with the Oswalds she had very little conversation with Lee. She recalled at the Gregory party, Lee Oswald was very reluctant to talk with anyone. She said he would wander off to a corner by himself and seemed to neglect the others present. Mrs. Meller said she formed the opinion that Lee Oswald was abnormal because of the way he acted toward the people who tried to befriend him. She said that in all her meetings with the Oswalds, Lee talked only about general topics.

Mrs. Meller said that she was not well acquainted with George de Mohrenschildt, but that she had been at several gatherings which he attended. This was usually a party at one of her Russian friends home. Mrs. Meller was reluctant to talk about de Mohrenschildt, but she described him as a "stranger" man without principles. She thought de Mohrenschildt spent more time with the Oswalds than anyone else.

Mrs. Meller emphasized that her only interest in the Oswalds was to extend the same kind of hospitality she received upon arriving in this country as a stranger in need of assistance.

[illegible]